

Statewide Solid Waste Management Report - 2001 Update

Division of Waste Management

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2001 STATEWIDE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UPDATE
Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Division of Waste Management
Executive Summary
July 2002

I. Background:

- Senate Bill 2, as promulgated in KRS 224, mandated that counties provide garbage collection services to all citizens, identify and clean up illegal dumps, provide recycling opportunities, develop and implement solid waste education programs, established a 25% reduction goal of the amount of MSW disposed, and provide annual updates to the cabinet. Senate Bill 2 further mandated the Cabinet provide assistance in these efforts and update the Governor and General Assembly on progress achieved and recommendations for improvement.
- House Bill 174, passed in the 2002 General Session, establishes priorities for proper solid waste management in Kentucky through waste reduction, recycling, proper closure of abandoned landfills, education, proper collection and disposal of solid waste, elimination of illegal open dumps and abatement of litter.
- House Bill 174 also:
- Identifies counties as being in the best position to plan for solid waste collection, with technical and financial assistance from the state.
- Creates revenue to address some of the priority issues: abandoned landfills, illegal dumps and litter. Revenue will be generated through a \$25 million bond sale, a \$1.75 environmental fee assessed on each ton of solid waste disposed in municipal solid waste landfills and a \$5 million annual transfer from the Road Fund and Highway Construction Contingency Fund.
- Establishes the Kentucky Pride Fund to receive the funds, which will be administered by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet.
- Requires the Cabinet to develop regulations to include a formula for estimating tons of waste at transfer stations without scales. The Notice of Intent was published July 1, 2002, with the NOI public hearing on July 30, 2002. The regulation will be developed and filed in the fall of 2002. Another public hearing will take place after the draft regulation is published. The goal is to have the regulation effective prior to January 1, 2003.
- The \$1.75 environmental fee on waste disposed at municipal solid waste disposal facilities is to be collected at transfer stations or contained landfills in the Commonwealth. The \$25 million dollar bond and \$5 million from the environmental fee is to be used by the Cabinet for the identification and closure of abandoned landfills, as well as paying debt service on the bond. Interest on the Kentucky Pride Fund, up to \$1 million, will be used to fund the Kentucky Environmental Education Master Plan. Revenue generated from all sources is expected to be approximately \$32.5 million in first year and \$14.8 million in ongoing revenue for the following years.
- The remaining environmental fee and road fund monies (expected to be \$9.8 million annually) are to be used by the counties and cities for the cleanup of illegal dumps and litter. Counties and cities will receive litter monies based on their population and road miles. Counties must clean roadsides three (3) times a year, and cities must clean city streets two (2) times a year.
- The Cabinet will prioritize illegal dumps based on health and environmental risk for the first year's funding.
- In the second funding year, the bill establishes specific criteria related to the county Solid Waste Management Plan to participate in and receive reimbursement for 75% of the costs relating to the cleanup of illegal dumps.
- Gives solid waste coordinators additional authority to issue citations for illegal dumping and littering.
- Requires waste haulers and recyclers to register and report to counties in which they operate.
- Suspends Cabinet enforcement actions against counties and cities regarding abandoned landfill closure until July 2006.
- Requires the Cabinet to present a plan to the legislature by December 2004 for closure of remaining abandoned landfills, with recommendations for funding.

II. Implementation:

- Senate Bill 2 mandates accomplished:
 - The number of households participating in door-to-door collection increased by 30.4% from 1,014,699 households in 1993 to 1,323,498 households in 2001, resulting in more trash being legally disposed.
 - The 2001 participation rate in curbside garbage collection was 81.06% and the average cost per household was \$11.35 per month for curbside collection; *see pg. 4.*
 - Counties cleaned 18,064 illegal dumps from 1993 – 2001, expending \$39.4 million in local and federal tax dollars. Average cost for cleanups were \$2,181 per dump; *see pg. 5.*
 - The Waste Tire Trust Fund expired July 31, 2002. The 2002 General Assembly reauthorized the program through July 31, 2006. From 1998 to 2002, the Waste Tire Trust Fund expended \$12.06 million to pay for the cleanup and recycling of 10.5 million waste tires, at an average cost of \$1.15 per tire.
 - Kentucky's average tipping fee (disposal fee) was \$27.36 per ton in 2001, with no state environmental surcharge (*see attached 2001 County Solid Waste Report*).
 - Kentuckians recycled 644,925 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper in 2001; *see pg. 6.*
 - Governor Patton established the Kentucky Certified Clean County Program (KCCCP) in March 2001, providing \$4 million in grants to qualifying counties for the cleanup of illegal dumps. State and county staff conducted surveys of nine (9) counties and discovered 793 dumps, as compared with 315 identified by counties. Three (3) of the nine (9) counties have completed cleanup activities, resulting in 131 dumps being cleaned.

III. Conclusions:

- The Cabinet anticipates an increase in county solid waste staffing, enforcement authority and more accurate reporting with the implementation of House Bill 174.

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Natural Resources & Environmental Protection Cabinet
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Introduction

Senate Bill 2, passed in the 1991 special legislative session and promulgated in KRS 224, **mandated** that counties provide collection services to all citizens, that illegal dumps be identified, investigated and cleaned up, that counties provide recycling opportunities to all citizens and that state government provide assistance in establishing these programs. The legislation also set a **goal** to reduce the amount of municipal solid waste generated and disposed in Kentucky by 25% by July 1, 1997.

House Bill 174, passed in the 2002 General Assembly, established priorities for proper solid waste management in Kentucky through waste reduction, recycling, proper closure of abandoned landfills, education, proper collection and disposal of solid waste, elimination of illegal open dumps and abatement of litter. The Cabinet is working on implementing House Bill 174 and writing regulations. House Bill 174 eliminated the 25% reduction goal established in Senate Bill 2 and established a policy to limit and reduce the amount of solid waste disposed through reduction in the amount of waste generated, reuse of solid waste, waste recycling and yard waste composting and resource recovery. House Bill 174 further established a policy to eliminate existing illegal open dumps and prevent the creation of new open dumps.

The **mandates, established by Senate Bill 2, as promulgated in KRS 224, have been and continue to be implemented** as evidenced by the data shown below. The number of households participating in door-to-door collection has increased each year; the number of illegal dumps identified and cleaned exceeds 18,000, and the amount of materials recycled has increased drastically. County recycling data shows that the statewide recycling rates of common household items such as glass, aluminum cans, newspaper, mixed and white office paper, cardboard, metal and plastics continue to be an integral part of their solid waste programs. State government employees participate in an office paper-recycling program, purchase materials with recycled content and receive guidance through the Kentucky Recycling and Marketing Assistance program.

Municipal Solid Waste Reduction

While House Bill 174 did not continue the 25% reduction goal initiated in Senate Bill 2, the cabinet will continue to monitor the progress from the base year of 1993 by gathering data from the quarterly reports submitted by landfills and annual reports submitted by counties. The following is a comparison of tonnages of municipal solid waste received at landfills in Fiscal Years 1993 – 2001:

Tonnages of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed at Contained Landfills in Kentucky

Fiscal Year	Kentucky Waste	Kentucky Increase from 1993	Out-of-State Waste	Out-of-State Increase from 1993	Total Waste	Total Increase from 1993
1993	3,343,883	-----	99,103	-----	3,442,986	-----
1994	3,621,623	8.3%	191,742	93.8%	3,813,365	11%
1995	4,207,071	25.8%	269,833	172%	4,476,904	30%
1996	3,429,983	2.6%	270,849	173%	3,700,832	7%
1997	3,543,196	6%	429,550	333%	3,972,746	15%
1998	3,615,890	8.1%	373,291	276%	3,989,181	16%
1999	3,734,798	11.6%	395,998	299%	4,130,796	20%
2000	3,860,516	15.4%	515,136	420%	4,375,652	27%
2001	3,982,260	19.0%	701,442	608%	4,683,702	36%

Statewide, contained landfill capacity is estimated at 16.2 years.

Factors Affecting Increase in Municipal Solid Waste:

Municipal Solid Waste Collection Programs

All counties met the July 1, 1994 statutory deadline for establishing universal collection programs. **These programs provide collection to all households, but KRS 224.43-315 does not require citizens to participate.** Through local ordinances, 29 counties have established mandatory collection ordinances that require residents to participate in the system provided. Some of the counties with mandatory collection have low participation rates due to lack of enforcement. 105 of the 120 counties have door-to-door collection as the primary collection system available to residents.

The following is a comparison of the number of households participating in curbside collection systems for the calendar years indicated:

1993 -	1,014,699 households
1994 -	1,056,296 households
1995 -	1,175,022 households
1996 -	1,202,113 households
1997 -	1,223,121 households
1998 -	1,276,156 households
1999 -	1,263,887 households
2000 -	1,277,400 households
2001 -	1,323,498 households

In 2001, 81.06% of households participated in curbside collection and paid an average garbage bill of \$11.35/month. **308,799 more households participated in curbside collection in 2001 than in 1993, which represents a 30.4% increase** in the amount of waste legally disposed. Additionally, these numbers do not reflect a number of citizens who legally take their garbage to convenience centers and transfer stations for ultimate disposal in landfills.

The primary obstacle in assessing household participation rates is inadequate tracking and reporting. A participation rate of 81.06% means that we still don't know how 309,309 households (18.94%) are disposing of their garbage. Many households self-haul to legal disposal sites, but most counties don't track those households. Beginning October 1, 2003, House Bill 174 requires all persons providing collection service, including collection for the purpose of recycling, to register and report annually to the counties. The requirement of House Bill 174 to register waste haulers and recyclers should minimize the tracking and reporting problems previously demonstrated in county reporting.

Clean up of Illegal Dumps

Counties identify, investigate and cleanup illegal dumps as part of their solid waste management plans. The following lists the number of illegal dumps cleaned by the counties and the cost for the calendar years indicated:

1993 -	1,159 illegal dumps cleaned at approximately \$2.0 million
1994 -	1,751 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$3.3 million
1995 -	1,761 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$3.8 million
1996 -	2,252 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$4.2 million
1997 -	3,043 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$4.1 million
1998 -	2,132 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$4.0 million
1999 -	2,304 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$6.3 million
2000 -	1,855 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$5.1 million
2001 -	1,807 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$6.6 million
Total -	18,064 illegal dumps cleaned at cost of \$39.4 million

Dumping is decreasing, but still continues and many dumps are cleaned repeatedly. Enforcement is essential to prevent recurrence of dumping, but most counties don't have adequate solid waste staff. 104 counties have solid waste coordinators; 57 are part-time and most have more than one job. House Bill 174 will aid counties in cleaning open dumps with funding provided by the \$1.75/ton remediation fee imposed on waste disposed in municipal solid waste landfills. Requirements to receive funding include the employment of a solid waste coordinator with enforcement powers. The cabinet anticipates the elimination of illegal dumping with increased local and state enforcement.

Enforcement

State inspectors stepped up their efforts against illegal dumping in 1997. Since February 1997, state inspectors have issued 3,642 Notices of Violation (NOV's) to illegal dumpers. Ninety-one (91) of the NOV's issued to dumpers were based on footage from the cabinet's surveillance cameras.

County solid waste coordinators face a variety of obstacles in prosecuting illegal dumpers, litterers and citizens refusing to pay for garbage collection. In spite of the obstacles, **counties** have issued the following **citations/warning letters** for illegal dumping, non-payment of garbage bills and littering:

1996 -	9,468 with 904 court actions
1997 -	7,806 with 502 court actions
1998 -	8,286 with 790 court actions
1999 -	4,145 with 990 court actions
2000 -	7,367 with 740 court actions
<u>2001 -</u>	<u>6,778 with 852 court actions</u>
Total -	43,850 with 4,778 resulting in court actions

Education

Virtually all counties provide some level of solid waste education to adults and children alike. Counties conduct hundreds of local activities through schools, radio, newspapers, television, brochures, fairs, contests, etc. Civic groups, extension service, homemakers clubs, schools groups, state inspectors and local non-profit organizations all provide support through local involvement in solid waste education activities. The Kentucky Environmental Education Council, with assistance from state and local solid waste staff and educators, have developed a Kindergarten – 6th Grade (K-6) solid waste curriculum. House Bill 174 provides additional funding assistance to the Kentucky Environmental Education Council for implementation of the environmental education center component of the Environmental Education Master Plan.

The cabinet hosts solid waste training and education workshops twice a year for county solid waste coordinators, judges-executives, magistrates, area development staff, environmentalists, elected officials and other interested citizens. The Solid Waste Coordinators of Kentucky (SWaCK) meets quarterly with their membership and state staff. State staff also conduct annual site visits to all counties to provide assistance and ensure compliance.

Factors Affecting Decrease in Municipal Solid Waste Disposed:

County Recycling and Recycling Education Programs

County recycling data shows that the statewide 2001 recycling rates of common household items such as glass, aluminum cans, newspaper, mixed and white office paper, cardboard, metal and plastics decreased in 2001. Costs for recycling have increased while the profitability has decreased. (*probably need to elaborate here*).

Amount of materials recycled:

- In 1994 - 191,684 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
12,075,489 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 1995 - 529,423 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
15,664,964 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 1996 - 474,415 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
16,005,204 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 1997 - 685,650 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
16,214,241 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 1998 - 1,150,620 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
17,688,457 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 1999 - 739,136 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
20,496,168 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 2000 - 742,398 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
20,128,254 gallons of used oil were recycled
- In 2001 - 644,925 tons of aluminum, cardboard, steel, plastic, newsprint, glass and paper were recycled
20,271,508 gallons of used oil were recycled

The above figures do not reflect all the materials being recycled in Kentucky. Prior to the passage of House Bill 174, material recovery facilities (recyclers) were not required to report to any entity. Beginning March 1, 2004, House Bill 174 requires recyclers to report annually to the county the amount of municipal solid waste collected for recycling, by volume, weight, or number of items and the type of items collected. The Cabinet anticipates more accurate reporting on recycling figures in the future.

State Recycling Programs

The Division of Waste Management's Paper Recycling Program continues to serve state government offices. Office paper represents 80% of the waste stream in the office environment. Currently, we serve over 120 building locations and collect white and colored ledger paper, mixed paper, computer paper, newsprint and corrugated. The following chart shows the total amounts recycled in the calendar years indicated:

1993	3,246,493 lbs.
1994	3,134,809 lbs.
1995	2,918,340 lbs.
1996	4,160,265 lbs.
1997	3,268,624 lbs.
1998	3,228,152 lbs.
1999	3,230,784 lbs.
2000	3,079,883 lbs.
2001	2,724,365 lbs.

The Kentucky Recycling and Marketing Assistance Program (KRMA) staff began working with the Partnership for Effective Electronics Reuse and Recycling (PEER²) in 2001. PEER² is a coalition of several Kentucky organizations whose mission is to promote collection, disassembly, and reclamation of electronic materials throughout the Commonwealth. The coalition will host an electronics reuse and recycling workshop that will be held in Louisville August 28-29, 2002.

KRMA staff is gathering information on the existing recycling infrastructure in the state to target areas where cooperation between counties would be mutually beneficial. Many counties do not have the population base to operate an effective recycling program but the expansion of cooperative program could be beneficial. KRMA is also beginning a new initiative of performing cost analyses for city and county recycling programs. Marketing, operations and transportation are analyzed to realize more efficient methods to improve the business aspects of recycling. By performing the cost analyses, the hope is to improve perception of both governing bodies and the public that recycling is a business and can operate more cost effectively.

The **Waste Tire Program** completed the tire amnesty programs in the Pennyrile, Lincoln Trail, and Lake Cumberland Area Development Districts. As of August 2002, over 10.5 million tires have been cleaned up and recycled through the waste tire program, at a cost of \$12.06 million from the Waste Tire Trust Fund, or \$1.15 per tire. Funding for the Waste Tire Program was scheduled to sunset on July 31, 2002; however, the 2002 General Assembly reauthorized the Waste Tire Program through July 31, 2006. The Cabinet is making plans to conduct a second round of amnesty programs beginning in the spring of 2003.

Contained Landfill Remaining Permitted Airspace - Revised

08/24/01

Permit Number	County	Facility Name	Year of Waste Placement	2000 Volume Used in Cubic Yards	2000 Unfilled Permitted Airspace in Cubic Yards	Remaining Landfill Life in Years
005-00001	Barren	Glasgow Regional Landfill	1999	84,012	251,018	3.0
008-00004	Boone	Bavarian Trucking	2000	243,699	16,170,285	66.4
010-00004	Boyd	Cooksey Brothers Disposal Company	1999	119,100	715,392	6.0
030-00004	Davies	West Daviess County Landfill	2000	222,706	4,263,540	19.1
033-00004	Estill	Blue Ridge Recycling & Disposal	2000	257,307	5,516,878	21.4
037-00009	Franklin	Benson Valley Area Landfill	2000	390,898	929,075	2.4
041-00004	Grant	Epperson Waste Disposal	2000	701,200	8,521,634	12.2
042-00007	Graves	West Kentucky Landfill	2000	124,308	431,310	3.5
045-00012	Greenup	Green Valley Environmental Corporation	2000	557,975	1,680,931	3.0
047-00040	Hardin	Hardin County Contained Landfill	2000	759,407	6,291,171	8.3
056-00028	Jefferson	Waste Management of KY	2000	1,185,504	9,828,722	8.3
063-00003	Laurel	Laurel Ridge Landfill	2000	481,234	7,740,261	16.1
069-00004	Lincoln	Tri K Landfill, Inc.	2000	215,288	5,352,574	24.9
071-00006	Logan	Southern Waste Services	2000	367,060	5,705,937	15.5
079-00015	Marshall	LWD Sanitary Landfill	2000	116,061	740,894	6.4
081-00006	Mason	Maysville/Mason County Landfill	2000	122,235	5,291,441	43.3
087-00003	Montgomery	Montgomery County Landfill	2000	215,164	2,743,798	12.8
090-00001	Nelson	Nelson County Landfill	2000	89,319	2,018,964	22.6
092-00010	Ohio	Ohio County (Balefill) Landfill	2000	526,980	17,078,494	32.4
096-00001	Pendleton	Pendleton County Landfill	2000	212,500	2,495,237	11.7
098-00014	Pike	Pike County Landfill	2000	89,369	2,507,325	28.1
103-00007	Rowan	Local Sanitation	2000	98,643	9,984,834	101.2
108-00002	Spencer	Williams Landfill	1999*	0	1,388,258	NA
112-00002	Trimble	Valley View Landfill	2000	1,118,301	4,168,008	3.7
113-00005	Union	Dozit Company	2000	103,388	5,045,345	48.8
118-00010	Whitley	Tri-County Landfill	2000	118,307	2,964,049	25.1

Total

8,519,965

129,825,375

Years of remaining contained landfill capacity

15.2

KENTUCKY MANDATORY COUNTIES FOR 2001

**BELL COUNTY
BOURBON COUNTY
BREATHITT COUNTY
CARTER COUNTY
CLAY COUNTY
ELLIOTT COUNTY
FLOYD COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY
GREENUP COUNTY
HARDIN COUNTY
HARLAN COUNTY
JACKSON COUNTY
JOHNSON COUNTY
KENTON COUNTY
KNOTT COUNTY**

**LEE COUNTY
LESLIE COUNTY
LETCHER COUNTY
MAGOFFIN COUNTY
MARION COUNTY
MCCREARY COUNTY
MEADE COUNTY
MENIFEE COUNTY
NELSON COUNTY
OWSLEY COUNTY
PERRY COUNTY
PIKE COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY**

THE 2001 AVERAGE PERCENTAGE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION FOR MANDATORY COUNTIES IS 80.28%.

THE 2001 AVERAGE PERCENTAGE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION FOR NON-MANDATORY COUNTIES IS 75.31%.

THE 2001 STATEWIDE AVERAGE PERCENTAGE RATE FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATION IS 81.06%.

THE 2001 STATEWIDE AVERAGE FOR TIPPING FEES IS \$27.36.

THE 2001 STATEWIDE AVERAGE MONTHLY COST FOR COLLECTION SERVICE IS \$11.35.

County Summary for 2001

	<u>Waste Disposed</u>	<u>Total Houses</u>	<u>Houses Participating</u>	<u>% Houses Served</u>	<u>Funds Provided</u>	<u>Fees collected</u>	<u>Tons Recycled</u>
ADAIR	9,915	6,747	4,706	69.75	\$50,000.00	\$333,015.63	258
ALLEN	13,060	6,910	5,403	78.19	\$7,500.00	\$324,562.70	646
ANDERSON	18,331	7,320	5,410	73.91	\$0.00	\$8,536.00	1,162
BALLARD	7,213	3,395	1,338	39.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	2
BARREN	52,649	15,346	12,901	84.07	\$0.00	\$2,624,498.91	33,825
BATH	7,217	4,445	4,184	94.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	46
BELL	12,558	12,004	10,693	89.08	\$43,066.50	\$360,600.80	4,962
BOONE	Zero	Zero	Zero	.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Zero
BOURBON	20,027	7,681	6,950	90.48	\$2,000.00	\$25,232.54	257
BOYD	70,537	20,010	17,597	87.94	\$0.00	\$36,421.00	3,520
BOYLE	27,878	10,574	10,570	99.96	\$3,986.00	\$25,360.21	443,283
BRACKEN	6,577	3,228	1,417	43.9	\$0.00	\$0.00	237
BREATHITT	8,245	6,170	2,821	45.72	\$52,100.00	\$60,000.00	274
BRECKINRIDGE	8,663	7,324	3,735	51.0	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	136
BULLITT	27,407	22,171	18,054	81.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	26
BUTLER	6,282	5,059	3,402	67.25	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	253
CALDWELL	5,337	5,431	3,709	68.29	\$500.00	\$3,069.62	286
CALLOWAY	22,164	13,862	11,259	81.22	\$1,811.30	\$886,193.00	451
CAMPBELL	Zero	Zero	Zero	.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Zero
CARLISLE	6,079	2,208	1,228	55.62	\$0.00	\$30.00	8
CARROLL	20,904	3,940	1,934	49.09	\$0.00	\$214,500.00	69
CARTER	28,312	10,342	5,140	49.7	\$0.00	\$250.00	355
CASEY	4,984	6,260	3,822	61.05	\$25,000.00	\$10,743.00	265
CHRISTIAN	45,173	24,857	18,743	75.4	\$0.00	\$4,071,543.24	9,633
CLARK	39,297	13,015	11,547	88.72	\$500.00	\$1,948,860.60	4,881
CLAY	8,522	8,556	6,491	75.86	\$57,000.00	\$1,050.00	856
CLINTON	3,450	4,086	2,100	51.4	\$0.00	\$0.00	163
CRITTENDEN	4,987	3,829	2,770	72.34	\$1,190.00	\$0.00	33
CUMBERLAND	3,274	2,976	2,132	71.64	\$21,000.00	\$3,500.00	26

County Summary for 2001

	<u>Waste Disposed</u>	<u>Total Houses</u>	<u>Houses Participating</u>	<u>% Houses Served</u>	<u>Funds Provided</u>	<u>Fees collected</u>	<u>Tons Recycled</u>
DAVIESS	138,137	36,033	33,613	93.28	\$3,524.42	\$4,590,258.79	11,389
EDMONSON	3,724	4,648	3,827	82.34	\$0.00	\$96,200.00	44
ELLIOTT	2,436	2,638	2,183	82.75	\$540.00	\$1,024.00	14
ESTILL	12,055	6,108	5,800	94.96	\$17,580.00	\$361,686.36	484
FAYETTE	412,437	86,512	83,225	96.2	\$0.00	\$27,732,037.00	35,956
FLEMING	11,753	5,367	3,739	69.67	\$0.00	\$100.00	24
FLOYD	27,233	16,881	16,881	100.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	128
FRANKLIN	57,472	20,783	20,783	100.0	\$0.00	\$211,822.57	1,296
FULTON	8,688	3,237	3,153	97.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	18
GALLATIN	5,574	2,902	1,450	49.97	\$400.00	\$0.00	235
GARRARD	5,994	5,741	3,554	61.91	\$6,970.00	\$41,421.35	454
GRANT	23,245	8,416	8,333	99.01	\$1,850.00	\$1,173,096.33	129
GRAVES	32,698	14,841	11,355	76.51	\$5,000.00	\$59,500.00	671
GRAYSON	17,362	9,596	6,664	69.45	\$0.00	\$1,097,319.00	828
GREEN	3,999	4,706	2,817	59.86	\$49,500.00	\$30,858.52	894
GREENUP	24,827	14,536	12,914	88.84	\$0.00	\$441,912.95	1,414
HANCOCK	16,875	3,215	2,790	86.78	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	230
HARDIN	130,357	34,497	27,376	79.36	\$0.00	\$2,925,404.64	3,414
HARLAN	27,091	13,291	10,092	75.93	\$94,600.00	\$0.00	1,236
HARRISON	27,818	7,012	5,352	76.33	\$49,000.00	\$0.00	2,638
HART	11,623	6,769	5,893	87.06	\$103,000.00	\$1,074,196.00	1,164
HENDERSON	39,480	18,095	15,725	86.9	\$0.00	\$2,006,796.91	30,685
HENRY	11,379	5,844	2,998	51.3	\$0.00	\$480.00	37
HICKMAN	2,538	2,188	924	42.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	Zero
HOPKINS	30,175	18,820	18,790	99.84	\$2,100.00	\$104,395.14	65,258
JACKSON	5,986	5,307	4,283	80.7	\$14,500.00	\$246,914.08	283
JEFFERSON	1,129,127	287,012	260,021	90.6	\$4,000.00	\$1,111,060.00	297,178
JESSAMINE	26,399	14,646	11,443	78.13	\$1,000.00	\$125,303.38	1,571
JOHNSON	20,018	9,103	6,786	74.55	\$170,000.00	\$0.00	725

County Summary for 2001

	<u>Waste Disposed</u>	<u>Total Houses</u>	<u>Houses Participating</u>	<u>% Houses Served</u>	<u>Funds Provided</u>	<u>Fees collected</u>	<u>Tons Recycled</u>
KENTON	152,564	59,444	Zero	.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Zero
KNOTT	6,768	6,717	5,900	87.84	\$52,617.22	\$65,379.65	1,687
KNOX	15,454	12,416	8,487	68.36	\$137,500.00	\$75.00	Zero
LARUE	3,800	6,624	2,800	42.27	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	176
LAUREL	53,848	20,353	12,131	59.6	\$0.00	\$1,539,264.26	904
LAWRENCE	7,668	5,654	4,067	71.93	\$51,674.00	\$279,117.00	Zero
LEE	4,280	2,985	1,730	57.96	\$48,900.12	\$160,276.77	116
LESLIE	2,761	4,885	3,808	77.95	\$59,553.25	\$10,328.75	20,198
LETCHER	13,664	10,085	2,175	21.57	\$7,500.00	\$830,949.43	539
LEWIS	7,672	5,422	2,839	52.36	\$15,000.00	\$108,763.00	44
LINCOLN	16,404	9,206	7,105	77.18	\$45,600.00	\$447,071.12	476
LIVINGSTON	3,550	3,996	2,826	70.72	\$7,500.00	\$23,991.95	3
LOGAN	19,122	10,506	7,163	68.18	\$0.00	\$167,891.30	3,240
LYON	2,986	2,898	2,265	78.16	\$0.00	\$34,694.06	231
MADISON	71,605	27,152	22,630	83.35	\$55,000.00	\$119,987.00	2,665
MAGOFFIN	8,627	5,024	4,451	88.59	\$31,440.00	\$438,393.80	283
MARION	10,680	6,613	6,613	100.0	\$0.00	\$975,911.40	516
MARSHALL	26,210	13,050	13,050	100.0	\$3,215.50	\$887,526.22	3,759
MARTIN	5,565	5,551	4,890	88.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	Zero
MASON	19,118	6,847	5,819	84.99	\$3,000.00	\$2,072,595.39	3,825
MCCRACKEN	90,545	27,736	27,736	100.0	\$3,215.50	\$5,486,000.00	60,670
MCCREARY	7,714	6,520	4,394	67.39	\$25,000.00	\$47,868.44	291
MCLEAN	3,217	3,984	3,419	85.82	\$0.00	\$29,382.02	156
MEADE	13,777	9,470	8,435	89.07	\$832,471.00	\$1,189,066.54	1,133
MENIFEE	8,597	2,537	2,537	100.0	\$158,510.00	\$0.00	192
MERCER	9,340	8,423	7,974	94.67	\$0.00	\$16,983.44	3,814
METCALFE	5,180	4,016	3,183	79.26	\$25,900.00	\$75.00	145
MONROE	5,423	4,741	3,000	63.28	\$20,700.00	\$303,423.00	3,303
MONTGOMERY	40,196	8,902	8,575	96.33	\$208.00	\$495,804.46	637

County Summary for 2001

	<u>Waste Disposed</u>	<u>Total Houses</u>	<u>Houses Participating</u>	<u>% Houses Served</u>	<u>Funds Provided</u>	<u>Fees collected</u>	<u>Tons Recycled</u>
MORGAN	7,555	4,752	3,413	71.82	\$11,282.47	\$64,671.06	45
MUHLENBERG	18,196	12,357	7,550	61.1	\$0.00	\$228,591.95	633
NELSON	42,333	13,953	13,945	99.94	\$0.00	\$3,204,893.79	1,466
NICHOLAS	3,797	2,710	1,579	58.27	\$0.00	\$45,010.12	59
NKSWMA	322,741	125,444	123,219	98.23	\$12,937.40	\$134,014.28	29,436
OHIO	14,449	8,899	4,476	50.3	\$0.00	\$468,066.93	7
OLDHAM	37,192	14,856	13,354	89.89	\$0.00	\$21,785.91	549
OWEN	6,422	4,086	3,965	97.04	\$1,495.80	\$74,402.30	973
OWSLEY	3,794	1,894	1,292	68.22	\$36,079.00	\$7,629.51	827
PENDLETON	9,510	5,170	3,750	72.53	\$0.00	\$125,868.90	121
PERRY	10,175	11,460	6,515	56.85	\$56,805.69	\$897,899.05	17,420
PIKE	80,823	27,612	27,550	99.78	\$0.00	\$5,131,671.04	3,006
POWELL	8,055	5,044	4,084	80.97	\$0.00	\$168,855.29	275
PULASKI	52,376	22,719	17,037	74.99	\$50,000.00	\$169,512.21	1,136
ROBERTSON	482	866	550	63.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	31
ROCKCASTLE	32,544	6,544	3,186	48.69	\$50,000.00	\$925.00	35
ROWAN	22,409	8,061	6,723	83.4	\$0.00	\$59,004.97	1,642
RUSSELL	14,167	6,941	5,112	73.65	\$4,940.73	\$14,454.78	356
SCOTT	35,988	12,110	11,882	98.12	\$15,000.00	\$597,651.00	1,385
SHELBY	16,821	12,104	6,932	57.27	\$0.00	\$440,000.00	1,767
SIMPSON	25,757	6,415	4,777	74.47	\$1,500.00	\$258,513.00	1,979
SPENCER	4,814	4,251	3,042	71.56	\$0.00	\$1,383.88	753
TAYLOR	22,070	9,233	6,672	72.26	\$56,500.00	\$943,331.00	995
TODD	2,271	4,569	4,300	94.11	\$2,676.00	\$51,914.36	11
TRIGG	4,498	5,215	3,944	75.63	\$2,728.30	\$257,160.75	446
TRIMBLE	4,822	3,137	2,408	76.76	\$0.00	\$986,263.80	5
UNION	9,974	5,710	4,782	83.75	\$0.00	\$429,049.72	3,589
WARREN	127,150	35,365	30,945	87.5	\$8,500.00	\$744,469.88	39,423
WASHINGTON	7,387	4,121	3,862	93.72	\$0.00	\$10,970.72	5,217

County Summary for 2001

	<u>Waste Disposed</u>	<u>Total Houses</u>	<u>Houses Participating</u>	<u>% Houses Served</u>	<u>Funds Provided</u>	<u>Fees collected</u>	<u>Tons Recycled</u>
WAYNE	16,146	7,913	5,173	65.37	\$150,000.00	\$221,884.78	200
WEBSTER	6,485	5,560	4,800	86.33	\$0.00	\$284,982.87	1,507
WHITLEY	24,077	13,780	11,841	85.93	\$112,395.25	\$1,088,833.97	2,010
WOLFE	4,788	2,816	1,799	63.88	\$50,000.00	\$10,855.00	28
WOODFORD	18,952	8,893	6,217	69.91	\$0.00	\$498,361.61	1,705
Grand Total	4,410,897	1,632,807	1,323,498	81.06	\$3,007,563.45	\$87,749,456.70	1,192,346

Explanation of Annual Report Summary

Disposal

Tons

This area lists the disposal facilities (landfills) used by each particular county. You will find the number of tons of waste disposed at each facility, the cost per ton to dispose of that waste and the total number of tons disposed from that county in the year 2000. The average disposal cost per ton for that county is shown in the heading.

Collection

Houses

Participating

%

This area lists the specific collection systems offered by the county. Collection systems include door-to-door permit haulers, door-to-door private haulers, door-to-door franchise haulers, convenience centers, collection boxes, transfer stations and municipally owned facilities. The P and S listed beside the collection system denotes whether the system is a primary or secondary collection system offered by the county. Also listed is the monthly cost per household for that particular collection system. The # column indicated the number of households using that system. Several of the same collection types may be listed in one county. For example, there may be more than one door-to-door private hauler listed which indicates several private haulers are operating in that county. The average monthly cost for collection service is shown in the heading.

Recyclables

Tons Collected

This area lists the specific items recycled in each county, the number of tons collected of each item and the total number of tons recycled by that county.

Open Dumps

Dumps	Cleanup	Dumps
Cleaned	Cost	

This section lists the number of dumps cleaned by the county in 2000, the amount expended to clean those dumpsites and the number of identified dumpsites remaining to be cleaned by that county.

Funds Received

Counties can received grants and loans from various state and federal agencies. This section indicate's whether the county received a grant or a loan, from what agency either state or federal, and the amount they received. Examples of grants are PRIDE and the Conservation Districts. An example of a loan is the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority.

Recycling

Door-to-Door

of Counties

of Houses

This section indicated whether or not the county offers door-to-door collection for recycling. If door-to-door collection for recycling is offered, the available box will be checked. The owner will be either City, County or Private. Initials will appear in the OP (Operation) Area. CI is for City, CO for County, CC for City and County and LA for Limited Area. Also listed is the number of households participating in door-to-door recycling.

Drop-off
#Public (Pu)
#Private (Pr)
 (PU) (PR)

Composting/
#Public (Pu)
#Private (Pr)
 (PU) (PR)

This section provide the number of recycling drop-off facilities and composting facilities in the county. It indicates whether the facility is public (PU) or private (PR).

Enforcement

Citation	Warning	Court
Issued	Letters	Action

This section demonstrates the enforcement activity performed by the county. Violations range from non-participation in mandatory collection system to littering and open dumping. Identified in this section is the number of citations issued, warning letters issued and court actions taken by the county.

Fees Collected

This section lists the specific fees collected by the county and the amount collected. Fees can include proceeds from the sale of recyclables, city or county owned garbage collection fees, franchise fees, permit fees, transfer station fees, convenience center fees, 109 tax, and fees paid to the county from landfills operating in the county.

**Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Waste Management
County Annual Report Summary
Totals for Report Year: 2001**

Disposal		Collection			Recyclables		
	Avg. \$ per Ton: \$27.36			Avg. \$ per Month per Household \$11.35			
# Tons		# Households	# Participating	%	Tons	Units	Tires
4,410,897.00		1,632,807	1,323,498	81.06%	1,192,345.72	1,993,498.73	1,809,610.00

Open Dumps			
Dumps Cleaned	Tons Collected	Cleanup Cost	Dumps Remaining
1,807	15,059	\$6,696,028.26	1,898

Enforcement			
Verbal Warnings	Warning Letters	Citations Issued	Court Actions
4,122	5,739	1,039	852

Solid Waste Coordinators	
Total SWC's:	104
Total Full Time SWC's:	47
Total Part Time SWC's:	57

Funds Received
\$3,007,563.45
Fees Collected
\$87,749,456.70

Recycling	
Door-to-Door	
# of Counties	# of Houses
24	144,635
Drop-off	
#Public (Pu)	#Private (Pr)
126 (PU)	85 (PR)
Composting/	
#Public (Pu)	#Private (Pr)
17 (PU)	12 (PR)
Litter Costs /Days	
\$4,212,940.74	77,501.00

Yard Waste Tons Collected
For FY 2001 152,085.00



KENTUCKY NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET

2001 County Solid Waste Annual Report Summary